In the Claims

# 1-29. (canceled)

# 30. (currently amended) A compound of formula I, II or III

$$G_1$$
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $E_1$ 
 $G_2$ 
 $(I)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix}
N \\
N
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
N \\
N
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
E_1 \\
E_2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1
\end{bmatrix}$$

wherein

G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>1</sub>' are independently hydrogen or halogen,

 $G_2$  and  $G_2$ ' are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano,  $E_3SO_-$ ,  $E_3SO_2$ -,  $-COOG_3$ , perfluoroalkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms,  $-P(O)(C_6H_5)_2$ ,  $-CO-G_3$ ,  $-CO-NH-G_3$ ,  $-CO-N(G_3)_2$ ,  $-N(G_3)-CO-G_3$ ,

$$-N$$
 $CO$ 
 $G_3$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 

 $G_3$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight of branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms, phenyl, or said phenyl or said phenylalkyl substituted on the phenyl ring by 1 to 4 alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; or  $G_3$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

 $E_1$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 24 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms, phenyl, or said phenyl or said phenylalkyl substituted on the phenyl ring by 1 to 4 alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; or  $E_1$  is alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms substituted by one or two hydroxy groups; or  $E_1$  is the group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-X-T<sub>1</sub> where m is 0, 1 or 2; or  $E_1$  is the group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-X-CO-T<sub>2</sub> where p is 1, 2 or 3,

 $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' are independently straight or branched alkyl chain of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms, phenyl, or said phenyl or said phenylalkyl substituted on the phenyl ring by one to three alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; or  $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' are independently said alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms or said alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms substituted by one or more -OH, -OCOE<sub>11</sub>, -OE<sub>4</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NHCOE<sub>11</sub>, -NHE<sub>4</sub> or -N(E<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or mixtures thereof, where  $E_4$  is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms; or said alkyl or said alkenyl interrupted by one or more -O-, -NH- or -NE<sub>4</sub>- groups or mixtures thereof and which can be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more -OH, -OE<sub>4</sub> or -NH<sub>2</sub> groups or mixtures thereof; or  $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' are independently -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-X-T<sub>1</sub> or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-X-CO-T<sub>2</sub>, or  $E_4$  is T<sub>1</sub> or T<sub>2</sub>,

X is -O- or -N( $E_{16}$ )-,

 $E_{16}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$ -alkyl interrupted by 1 to 3 oxygen atoms, or is cyclohexyl or  $C_7$ - $C_{15}$ aralkyl,

 $E_{11}$  is a straight or branched chain  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl, straight or branched chain  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$ aryl or  $C_7$ - $C_{15}$ aralkyl; or  $E_{11}$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

E<sub>3</sub> is alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 3 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms, aryl of 6 to 10 carbon atoms or said aryl substituted by one or two alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or 1,1,2,2-tetrahydroperfluoroalkyl where the perfluoroalkyl moiety is of 6 to 16 carbon atoms,

L is alkylene of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkylidene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, benzylidene, p-xylylene,  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha', \alpha'$ -tetramethyl-m-xylylene or cycloalkylidene, and

T is -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO-E-SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-E-SO<sub>2</sub>-, -CO-, -CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-CO-, -CO-E-CO-, -COO-E-OCO- or -CO-NG<sub>5</sub>-E-NG<sub>5</sub>-CO-,

where E is alkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkylene of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, or alkylene interrupted or terminated by cyclohexylene of 8 to 12 carbon atoms;

G<sub>5</sub> is G<sub>3</sub> or hydrogen,

 $T_1$  is straight or branched chain alkyl of <u>30 to 50</u><del>25 to 100</del> carbon atoms, or a mixture of such alkyl moieties; or

 $T_1$  is  $-(R-O)_n$ -R-OG<sub>x</sub> where R is propylene, trimethylene, 1,2-butylene or tetramethylene, and n is 6 to 49 so that the total number of carbon atoms in  $T_1$  is at least 25,

 $G_x$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight of branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms, phenyl, or said phenyl or said phenylalkyl substituted on the phenyl ring by 1 to 4 alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

T<sub>2</sub> is straight or branched alkyl of 23 to 100 carbon atoms; and

with the proviso that at least one of  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' is a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-X-T<sub>1</sub> or a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-X-CO-T<sub>2</sub> or at least one of  $G_2$  and  $G_2$ ' is a group -COOG<sub>3</sub>, -CO-NH-G<sub>3</sub>, -CO-NH-G<sub>3</sub>, -CO-N(G<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -N(G<sub>3</sub>)-CO-G<sub>3</sub>,

$$-N$$
 $CO$ 
 $G_3$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 
 $CO$ 

where  $G_3$  is  $T_1$  [[or  $T_2$ ]].

### 31. (currently amended) A compound according to claim 30 of formula I

$$G_2$$
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $E_1$ 
 $E_2$ 
 $(I)$ 

wherein

G<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen,

 $G_2$  is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano,  $E_3SO_2$ -,  $-COOG_3$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $-CO-G_3$ ,  $-CO-NH-G_3$  or  $-CO-N(G_3)_2$ ,

 $G_3$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight of branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or phenyl; or  $G_3$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

 $E_1$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 24 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or phenyl; or  $E_1$  is the group -( $CH_2$ )<sub>m</sub>-CO-X- $T_1$  where m is 0, 1 or 2; or  $E_1$  is the group -( $CH_2$ )<sub>o</sub>-X-CO- $T_2$  where p is 1, 2 or 3,

 $E_2$  is straight or branched alkyl chain of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or phenyl; or  $E_2$  is said alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms or said alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms substituted by one or more -OH, -OCOE<sub>11</sub>, -OE<sub>4</sub>, -NHCOE<sub>11</sub>, -NHE<sub>4</sub> or -N(E<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or mixtures thereof, where  $E_4$  is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms; or said alkyl or said alkenyl interrupted by one or more -O-, -NH- or -NE<sub>4</sub>- groups or mixtures thereof and which can be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more -OH, -OE<sub>4</sub> or -NH<sub>2</sub> groups or mixtures thereof; or  $E_4$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

X is -O- or -N( $E_{16}$ )-,

E<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen,

 $E_{11}$  is a straight or branched chain  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$ aryl or  $C_7$ - $C_{15}$ aralkyl; or  $E_{11}$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

 $E_3$  is alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or aryl of 6 to 10 carbon atoms,

 $T_1$  is straight or branched chain alkyl of 30 to 5025 to 70 carbon atoms, or a mixture of such alkyl moieties; or

 $T_1$  is -(R-O)<sub>n</sub>-R-OH where R is propylene, trimethylene or tetramethylene, and n is 6 to 49 so that the total number of carbon atoms in  $T_1$  is at least 25, and

T<sub>2</sub> is straight or branched alkyl of 23 to 70 carbon atoms; and

with the proviso that at least one of  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  is a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-OT<sub>1</sub>or a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-O-CO-T<sub>2</sub>, or  $G_2$  is a group -COOG<sub>3</sub>, -CO-G<sub>3</sub>, -CO-NH-G<sub>3</sub> or -CO-N(G<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> where  $G_3$  is T<sub>1</sub> [[or T<sub>2</sub>]].

#### 32. (currently amended) A compound according to claim 30 of formula III

$$G_1 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow OH \longrightarrow OH \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow G_2$$

$$G_2 \longrightarrow G_2$$

$$G_2 \longrightarrow G_2$$

$$G_2 \longrightarrow G_2$$

wherein

G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>1</sub>' are hydrogen,

 $G_2$  and  $G_2$ ' are independently hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, cyano,  $E_3SO_2$ -,  $-COOG_3$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $-CO-G_3$ ,  $-CO-NH-G_3$  or  $-CO-N(G_3)_2$ ,

 $G_3$  is hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight of branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or phenyl; or  $G_3$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

 $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' are independently straight or branched alkyl chain of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or phenyl; or  $E_2$  and  $E_2$ ' are independently said alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms or said alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms substituted by one or more -OH, -OCOE<sub>11</sub>, -OE<sub>4</sub>, -NHCOE<sub>11</sub>, -NHE<sub>4</sub> or -N(E<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or mixtures thereof, where  $E_4$  is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms; or said alkyl or said alkenyl interrupted by one or more -O-, -NH- or -NE<sub>4</sub>- groups or mixtures thereof and which can be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more -OH, -OE<sub>4</sub> or -NH<sub>2</sub> groups or mixtures thereof; or  $E_4$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

E<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen,

 $E_{11}$  is a straight or branched chain  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$ aryl or  $C_7$ - $C_{15}$ aralkyl; or  $E_{11}$  is  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ,

E<sub>3</sub> is alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl of 7 to 15 carbon atoms or aryl of 6 to 10 carbon atoms,

L is alkylene of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkylidene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, benzylidene, p-xylylene,  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha', \alpha'$ -tetramethyl-m-xylylene or cycloalkylidene,

T<sub>1</sub> is straight or branched chain alkyl of <u>30 to 50</u><del>25 to 70</del> carbon atoms[[, ]]<del>or said alkyl-substituted by one hydroxyl group and interrupted by one exa moiety</del>, or a mixture of such alkyl moieties; or

 $T_1$  is -(R-O)<sub>n</sub>-R-OH where R is ethylene [[, ]] propylene, trimethylene or tetramethylene, and n is 6 to 49 so that the total number of carbon atoms in  $T_1$  is at least 25, and

T<sub>2</sub> is straight or branched alkyl of 23 to 70 carbon atoms; and

with the proviso that at least one of  $E_2$  and  $E_2$  is a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-OT<sub>1</sub> or a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-O-CO-T<sub>2</sub>, or at least one of  $G_2$  and  $G_2$  is a group -COOG<sub>3</sub>, -CO-NH-G<sub>3</sub> or -CO-N(G<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> where  $G_3$  is T<sub>1</sub> [[or T<sub>2</sub>]].

### 33. (canceled)